

FAIR TO-
DAY; INCREASING CLOUDINESS TO-MORROW;
NORTHWEST TO NORTH WINDS.

SETBACK FOR THE TAFT BOOM

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS SO VIEW THE FLORIDA FIGHT.

It was the officeholders and not the anti-Taft men who bolted and organized a Rump Convention—Renewed Charge of the Use of Patronage to Aid Taft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Yesterday's State convention of the Republican party of Florida at St. Augustine marked the real beginning of the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination. No secret is made now of the fact that the Florida convention was intended to furnish the first test of the strength of William H. Taft, President Roosevelt's candidate, against the combined forces of the other candidates.

Political circles here were agitated to-day over the outcome of the convention. There was a split and two conventions were held, one of them instructing for Taft and the other electing delegates at large without instructions. The programme of the anti-Taft forces, as demonstrated at St. Augustine, is to send uncommitted delegates or to elect contesting delegations in all Southern States where it is believed there has been an undue Administration influence to obtain Taft victories.

As a result of what occurred at St. Augustine there was a renewal to-day of the allegations that the Federal Administration had been using patronage and other means of influence to have the convention endorse Taft's candidacy. It is expected that one at least of the several resolutions already prepared, calling for an investigation of the charges that the appointing power of President Roosevelt was being used to bring support to the Taft cause, will now be presented in Congress.

Around the Capitol to-day prominent Republicans were asserting that the Taft candidacy received a body blow at St. Augustine yesterday and that press dispatches from that place furnished an entirely erroneous view of the result. Congressmen interested in the Cannon, Knox and Fairbanks boom received word from St. Augustine that the Taft forces have been routed at the very beginning of the convention, and finding themselves unable to cope with the forces of their opponents had organized a rump convention which elected delegates at large and instructed for Taft. It was pointed out as significant that three of the Taft delegates at large are Federal officeholders, while the fourth is the national committeeman. Representative McKinley of Illinois, manager of the Cannon candidacy, said that at 4 o'clock yesterday he had received a telegram from "a responsible and prominent Republican" who attended the St. Augustine convention reading as follows:

"Our people have controlled regular State convention and elected four delegates."

Half an hour later, Mr. McKinley said, he received this message from St. Augustine:

"Officeholders bolted, held separate convention and instructed for Taft. Telegrams indicating that the bolters were Taft men came to representatives of other candidates."

There is a disposition among Republican politicians to view the result of the Florida convention as a Cannon victory, and in consequence the stock of the Illinois candidate is soaring high to-day. While nothing has come to light to show that those opposed to Taft have decided to concentrate on any one candidate for the nomination in order to prevent Taft from being named as the party's standard bearer, the gossip is that Cannon is the choice most likely to be made by the managers of the "favorite sons," and already there is talk that George B. Cortelyou has been picked by the Cannon people for Vice-President on the Cannon ticket.

The fact, now developed, that there will be contesting delegations from all or nearly all the Southern States, one delegation for Taft and the other uncommitted, has made it plain that a big battle for the control of the national committee will be waged. The committee will make up the tent, and the roll of the Chicago convention, and the delegations which it favors will be seated until the convention declares otherwise. Each of these delegations seated by the national committee will vote on all contests except the particular contest in which it is involved. From this it is obvious that the control of the national committee will be a tremendous asset to any candidate or combination of candidates.

When the national committee met in Washington in December it was evident that it was not controlled by the Federal Administration. The Administration wanted Kansas City selected as the place for holding the national convention, because in Kansas City there was supposed to be an overwhelming Taft sentiment. But the committee selected Chicago, and immediately there were loud cries from Administration quarters of a "conspiracy" against Taft.

In the first flush of their indignation the Taft supporters accused Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou of having influenced the committee against their candidate. While the disposition to say unkind things of Mr. Cortelyou is not as much in evidence now among the Taft people, it is not due probably to any change of feeling, but to the fact that the charge of a "conspiracy" against Taft is now being made by the anti-Taft forces. The anti-Taft people here—and this includes all those who are supporting other candidates—are jealous over the outlook. They are claiming that of the 54 votes in the national committee Taft will have only 25, while his opponents will have 30. These figures do not include Senator Nathan B. Scott, committeeman from West Virginia, whose allegiance appears to be uncertain. In order to offset the claims of the anti-Taft managers Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who was supposed to be an supporter, gave out a statement to-day that twenty-three of the national committee men were classed as "uncertain" and three as "doubtful," while only eight were committed outright for Taft. Twenty-

EFFECT OF ROOSEVELT PANIC

LABOR SUFFERED SEVERELY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Number of Union Men Out of Work Increased From 13 to 24 Per Cent.—Over 90 Per Cent. of These Idle Reported Lack of Work—All Industries Were Affected.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Definite statistics from labor organizations in New York city collected on January 1 show that the Roosevelt panic of last fall was responsible for increasing the percentage of men out of work in that city from 13 to 24 per cent. The State Labor Bureau is continuing the collection of such statistics in all the cities of the State. The reasons for this big increase in idleness among the workmen of New York city at the same time were collected by the State Labor Bureau, and it is shown conclusively that "no work" was the invariable excuse.

Returns of idleness received from ninety-two representative labor organizations in New York city show that at the end of December out of 69,130 members 22,637, or 32.7 per cent., were idle, as compared with percentages of idleness on the same day for the same set of unions of 12.8 in 1906, 6.7 in 1905 and 17.8 in 1904. Comparison with 1908 as to causes of idleness shows that this great increase of idleness at the close of 1907 was due entirely to slack trade, there having been no increase in the number idle on account of labor disputes, disability, etc. Over 90 per cent. of those idle on December 31 last reported lack of work as the cause.

Obviously the dominant influence in the returns is the business depression which followed the financial panic of October, and nearly all industries represented in the ranks of organized labor were affected. But returns from all labor organizations in New York State for the third quarter of 1907, combined with returns of building operations from city authorities, reveal the fact that in the building trades of New York city, in which are about one-third of the organized workers of the metropolis, there was a marked depression prior to October, evident in fact throughout July, August and September. Chiefly as a result of this depression in metropolitan building operations the percentage of all organized wage earners in the State, over 600,000 in number, who were idle throughout the third quarter in 1907 somewhat exceeded that of any year since 1901, except 1903, when a general strike brought building operations in the metropolis almost to a standstill. Outside of New York city building operations in the third quarter of 1907 continued actively.

NEW PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. Roosevelt's Appointment Being Illegal, the President Designates Deputy Brian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There was another quick change in the management of the Government Printing Office to-day. William S. Rosier of the Census Office, who was directed by the President two days ago to take charge temporarily of the office in place of Public Printer Stillings, who was suspended, called at the Treasury Department this afternoon to have his appointment approved. When he entered the appointment division, where this formality was to take place, he was informed that he could not legally qualify, but that under the law H. T. Brian, the Deputy Public Printer, must serve temporarily in the place made vacant by the suspension of Mr. Stillings. Mr. Rosier accepted this dictum and retired.

Subsequently it came out that Secretary Cortelyou informed the President at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day that the appointment of Mr. Rosier was illegal, and word was immediately sent from the White House to the appointment division of the Treasury Department that Mr. Brian and not Mr. Rosier should qualify for the place.

The President's action in appointing Mr. Rosier was the result of a few minutes conversation with Representative Charles Landis of Indiana, during which Mr. Roosevelt was informed that Public Printer Stillings was unfit to hold the position longer. Without looking into the matter any further the President crossed his letters. One was addressed to Mr. Landis, saying that what Mr. Landis had just told him was of such a serious nature that he believed Mr. Stillings should be suspended forthwith. The second was addressed to Mr. Stillings, peremptorily suspending him from office, and the third was addressed to Mr. Rosier, directing him to take charge of the office temporarily. It did not occur to the President that his action in appointing Mr. Rosier was illegal, but he acknowledged it to-day by directing that the law should be complied with—that is, that Deputy Public Printer Brian should temporarily succeed to Mr. Stillings's place.

PART OF A TRAIN DERAILED.

D. L. & W. Locomotive and Three Passenger Cars Off the Track—Engine Killed.

The Dover local of the Lackawanna railroad which leaves Hoboken at 8:15 o'clock went off the rails a few hundred feet beyond the western portal of the Bergen Hill tunnel last night. Three of the five cars which were in the train left the track. The engineer, John Lyman of Hoboken, was killed, but none of the 125 passengers was injured.

When the engine left the track it ploughed its way along the ties for more than a hundred feet, splintering the ties and digging up the frozen roadbed. At the end of its rush the engine toppled over on its side, but the tender remained upright, and John Becker, the fireman, who was in the tender as the time, escaped without a scratch.

The body of the engineer was found beside the derailed train and it is supposed that he either jumped or was thrown from his engine before it fell over. The conductor, W. J. Sprague, and brakemen quieted the frightened and shaken passengers and kept them from jumping off when the cars took to the ties.

The wreck put the westbound track out of business and a long line of anti-train coming in on the eastbound track tied up traffic for nearly an hour. Six westbound trains were put behind their schedule, but the only through train delayed was the Buffalo express, which got away an hour and a half late.

JAPANESE PUT DOWN AS YELLOW.

City Clerk in Doubt When Couple Described Themselves as White.

A license to marry was issued yesterday at the City Hall to a Japanese couple. The license was the first of the kind since the new law went into effect. The applicants were Kamekoshi Kawanaka, a native of Japan and a student of the Yale divinity school, and Miss Yuki Kiamura, 23 years old, New Haven, Conn.

In filling up the application blank also said that he was born in Matsumai, Japan, while the bridegroom was to be stated that he was born in Toba, Province of Shima. In making out their applications the two placed the word "white" opposite the description applying to color. City Clerk Souly and his assistants were in doubt as to whether or not they could accept this classification, and suggested to the couple that they should describe themselves as colored, but to this Mr. Kawanaka and his fiancée strongly objected. Finally a compromise was reached whereby the word "yellow" was inserted in the color column.

Mr. Kawanaka told City Clerk Souly that he and Miss Kiamura were to be married a few days by a Japanese minister who had recently been graduated from the Union Theological Seminary.

FLEET OFF FOR THE PACIFIC.

U. S. Battleships Leave Punta Arenas at 11 P. M. With Torpedo Flotilla.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Punta Arenas, Feb. 7.—The exchange of official calls was finished this afternoon and during the time they were being made the American warships were employed in taking on board the last of the supplies purchased here and in other ways making preparations for their departure.

At 11 o'clock to-night the sailing signal was seen on the Connecticut and immediately anchors were raised, the go ahead signal given to the engine rooms and the fleet was under way for its next stopping place, Callao, Peru.

The procession was led by the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco, which was despatched to this port by the Government as a special courtesy to the Americans. She will keep the head of the line as far as the western entrance to the Strait.

Three of the torpedo boats destroyers were on each side of the battleships as they sailed. These small vessels will accompany the fleet to Smith Channel, which leads northward from the Strait, and through this channel the destroyers will make their way to Talcahuano.

The battleships will arrive off Valparaiso in six days. They will not stop there, but will sail close inshore and salute the Chilean flag.

The auxiliaries accompany the fleet, with the exception of the Yankton, which sailed yesterday morning. They brought up the rear as the vessels left port.

COCAINE KILLS A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. D. L. Cedarholm Had Taken the Drug for Years and Only His Family Knew It.

Dr. David L. Cedarholm of 30 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, died in his office at an early hour yesterday afternoon of an overdose of cocaine. For several years he had been in the habit of taking injections of the drug and it is believed that his death was due to accident. The physician had been an independent fortune. His habit had been well concealed from all save his immediate family and there had been no appreciable falling off in his practice.

Dr. Cedarholm on going into his office found her husband soon before his death. He apparently was in a serious condition and called Dr. H. M. Mills of 1924 Sixth avenue. He arrived about fifteen minutes before the sick man died.

Dr. Cedarholm was born in Stockholm, Sweden, forty-five years ago. He received an academic education, as he was the only heir to considerable property and a profession was thought superfluous. But he soon tired of idling and about fifteen years ago came to this country with the intention of continuing the study of medicine, in which he had been engaged during his spare time. He entered the Long Island College Hospital in 1892 and received his diploma four years later. In the meantime he had married and now leaves a widow and an eleven-year-old daughter. He was a member of the Foresters.

CALLED MILUKOFF TRAITOR.

Reactionaries in the Duma Assembled to Hear Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Monarchist and Reactionary members of the Duma are furiously incensed again Prof. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, on account of the lecture he delivered in New York. They declare that he lowered the dignity of the Duma by his purely domestic concerns. His opponents are doing their utmost to exclude him from discussing the question of national defenses. When he rose to speak to-night a majority of the Deputies present, who, it so happened, were opposed to him, rose ostentatiously and left the chamber, some shouting "Traitor!" and others "Liar!"

Prof. Milukoff remained on the tribune and his supporters cheered him, but the President, finding that a quorum was not present, suspended the session for half an hour. When the session was resumed, Prof. Milukoff reentered the tribune, and his opponents repeated their tactics. The President then closed the session. The hostilities threaten to maintain their boycott whenever Prof. Milukoff rises to speak.

SAY EDWARDS WAS MURDERED

RELATIVES THINK THEY HAVE CLEARED TWO YEAR MYSTERY.

New Yorker Found Dead in Bed at Brother-in-Law's Home in New Haven Shown to Have Been Slain Despite Coroner's Verdict of Suicide—Authorities to Act.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 7.—There was made public here to-day the result of two years of investigation into the cause of the death of Charles A. Edwards, which occurred in this city, at the Hiller homestead in College street, on January 3, 1906.

The conclusion arrived at is that Edwards was murdered. The investigation was made under direction of Attorney W. H. L. Edwards of 43 Cedar street, New York. The dead man was his uncle.

Coroner Eli Mix declared after two weeks inquiry, while the case was fresh, that Edwards had killed himself.

It was said to-night that State Attorney William H. Williams of New Haven county had seen the evidence got in Mr. Edwards's two years search and that he probably would take action soon.

Mr. Edwards, whose home was in New York, was found dead in bed. A bullet wound seemed to indicate murder and Deputy Coroner Philip Pond's preliminary investigation was conducted in harmony with that theory. Coroner Mix took Mr. Pond's place on January 5 and on January 17 gave as his verdict that Mr. Edwards had killed himself. A revolver was found in the yard of the Hiller home several days after the New Haven police had searched the yard carefully for a weapon. The presence of laudanum in the dead man's stomach was revealed by analysis and a bottle containing some laudanum was found in the yard.

It was brought out by the Coroner that there had been frequent quarrels in the family over the appointment of an administrator for the estate of Mrs. Abigail Hiller. Allan Macy Hiller wanted to act as administrator of his mother's estate, and his appointment was opposed by Mr. Edwards, acting for Mrs. Edwards, a sister of Allan Macy Hiller. Mr. Edwards's family testified that he had come to New Haven to settle the administrator question. As soon as Coroner Mix's finding was announced the family of Mr. Edwards started an independent investigation. Dr. A. J. Wolf of Hartford and Dr. Charles Phelps of New York were retained to make the inquiry. After examining the evidence they have gathered, a Maryland insurance company, which had refused to pay a claim of \$5,000 on account of a suicide clause in its policy, decided that it could not uphold Coroner Mix's verdict in court and paid the claim in full.

According to the finding of Dr. Wolf, the stains on the stairs were not made by blood of the dead man. Dr. Wolf compared chemically the blood of the dead man with that taken from the stairs and found the two very different.

In addition the investigators found stains of the same blood in the attic of the house, on the stairs leading to the attic, on the latch and door leading to an unused attic storeroom and a semicircular streak of blood on the inside of the front door, evidence made by a person unloading the door. These spots were all tested by Dr. Wolf and found to be of the same age and character as those found on the lower stairs and walls.

It was also found that two days after four persons had examined the blood spots on the attic door and latch all these stains had been carefully wiped away.

One unsatisfactory feature of the Coroner's investigation was that the revolver in the yard was not discovered until five days after the finding of the body, although a search had been made by the Coroner and the police.

When the pistol was found there was fresh rust on it, which would not have been true had it lain in the yard five days.

Dr. Wolf's theory is that the person who killed Edwards lay in wait for him in the upper attic storeroom; on opening the door or by some other means he cut his left hand, which was bleeding when he descended the stairs; his left hand was bleeding when he fired the fatal shot with his right hand, and the act of pushing Edwards back upon the bed, when he jumped as the result of the shot, accounts for the wiped blood found upon the neck and underarm of the dead man.

In support of Dr. Wolf's theory Dr. Phelps, an authority on gunshot wounds, said there was the faintest possibility that a man wounded as Mr. Edwards was could have walked a short distance before collapsing—even perhaps as far as from the back yard to the bedroom. But to have climbed another flight of stairs to the attic and then to have come down again, as he must have done if he made the blood stains, would have been absolutely impossible.

OSTEOPATH MAY SUE.

Health Department Rejected Death Certificate Made by Dr. Bandel.

The recent refusal of Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, registrar of records in the Health Department in Brooklyn, to accept a death certificate sent in by Dr. Charles F. Bandel, a leading osteopathic physician of that borough and president of the New York State Society of Osteopaths, has stirred up the latter body and may be reviewed by the courts.

A law was passed at Albany last year opening the way for osteopaths to be admitted to official recognition as practitioners of medicine and Dr. Bandel says that he has fully complied with its conditions before sending in the certificate for a patient who had died of nephritis on February 1. It was not until the Coroner's physician had certified that everything was regular in the case that the burial permit was granted.

ROOSEVELT AT CONVENTION?

Reported That He Will Attend and That He May Last More Than a Week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Chairman Harry S. New, Secretary Elmer Dover, members of the Republican national committee, and others directly interested in the convention will meet here February 14, 15 and 16 to make arrangements for the gathering.

News of the meeting was brought from Washington by Fred W. Upham, chairman of the local committee. He also brought word that President Roosevelt may attend the convention and that it may not end in the week of June 18, but continue into the next week.

NEW BIG GERMAN LINERS.

North German Lloyd Urgently Needs Four and Will Build Them.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Bremen, Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company unanimously approved to-day a resolution to raise a loan of \$2,500,000 as a preliminary toward building four large steamers, which Director Wiegand declared were urgently needed to meet the ever growing competition of other lines.

CHARLES F. MURPHY BACK.

Returns From Palm Beach, Silent as to Politics.

Charles F. Murphy, who has been at Palm Beach, Fla., for several weeks, returned home yesterday. Beginning on Monday it is his intention to be at Tammany Hall daily until after the March primaries. Mr. Murphy was not prepared yesterday to say anything about local political affairs. William J. Conners, chairman of the Democratic State committee, who has also been at Palm Beach, came back with Mr. Murphy.

MRS. DOMINICK'S NECKLACE LOST.

Valued at \$10,000 and Disappears Between Dinner Time and the Opera.

Some time between dinner and the opera last night Mrs. William Gayler Dominick of 35 East Fifty-seventh street lost a pearl necklace with a pendant of a large diamond and a white and black pearl. She values the necklace at \$10,000.

The loss was not discovered until Mrs. Dominick, accompanied by her son, William J. Dominick, had reached the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Dominick, under the impression that the necklace had been dropped at the door when his mother left her carriage, questioned the police stationed at the carriage entrance, but none of them had seen the missing jewels. Mr. Dominick ran after the carriage only to find the neck of a suicide clause in its policy, decided that it could not uphold Coroner Mix's verdict in court and paid the claim in full.

STATE WILL BE DRY JAN. 1, 1909.

Mississippi Legislature by Unanimous Vote Fixes Date of Prohibition.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 7.—The special order in the House to-day was the committee report on liquor traffic bills. After two or three strong speeches for and against the date of putting into effect prohibition laws to effect the bill was adopted by unanimous vote. All saloons in the State will be closed January 1 next.

JOHNSON TO BE A CANDIDATE.

To Make a Statement That Will Open the Way for Him to Be Considered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Reports that Gov. Johnson of Minnesota will make a statement on Monday which will make him an available candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination have reached Chicago. They were contained in a letter received by a local politician who is close to one of Gov. Johnson's personal friends. One of the paragraphs of the letter reads:

DEER CAUGHT IN A THEATRE.

Buck From Rhode Island Wildly Clears Automobile and Outrims Crowd in Street.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7.—A buck that wandered into the city from the wilderness of western Rhode Island to-day provided Western street with much excitement before he was captured in an upper room at the Westminster Theatre.

The buck appeared in Aborn street at noon and a crowd tried to capture him in the street.

A big automobile was coming up Westminster street at a rapid rate and before the chauffeur could stop the buck leaped over the engine head and into Westminster Theatre.

Five men chased it upstairs. With a bound he carried it over the heads of the pursuers the buck leaped from the second floor to the lobby, dashed upstairs on the other side and after a desperate fight was caught in a small room on the second floor.

The deer was not injured and was taken to Roger Williams Park.

Harvard and Princeton to Debate Bigger Navy.

BACK NEXT WEEK, SAYS MORSE

FOUND ON THE CAMPANIA—WILL FIX EVERYTHING UP.

Deposed Banker in a Hopeful Mood—Wholesale Attachments Here Tied \$108 in Cash—Friend Says Taft Would Have Large Amount of Securities Abroad.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. QUENTON, Feb. 7.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania was Charles W. Morse, whose return to New York, according to information received here, is earnestly desired by the United States District Attorney, who is investigating Mr. Morse's dealings with certain national banks. He travelled under the pseudonym of C. M. Moore.

The correspondent of THE SUN found him playing cards in the smoking room of the steamer and asked him why he had left New York. Mr. Morse replied: "Oh, don't mind that. I have rectified matters." He then abruptly left the room.

THE SUN correspondent followed him into the corridor and showed him a clipping from a New York cable despatch, which included a statement that his assets had been attached. Mr. Morse said that he had called to America on this subject and he did not doubt that matters would be made right. He added:

"However, I intend to return to America next week. When I get there I will certainly see that things are settled justly. The bank will be reconstructed, after which I am sure, things will work smoothly."

When asked where he was going after he reached Liverpool Mr. Morse said: "That's my business. It is not the business of anybody else."

One of Mr. Morse's closest advisers and friends said yesterday that the deposed banker had securities "salted away" on the other side of the Atlantic. Just how much these amounted to he could not say. Mr. Morse himself, according to this adviser, had told him on the day before he sailed on the Campania that one of his purposes in making the trip to Europe was to try to raise money over there.

"I am going away for my health and to try to raise some money," Mr. Morse said to this man. Then he added: "I'm pretty sure that I can make the raise over there."

This man told Morse that he was foolish to leave the country at this time, but Morse couldn't see things that way.

"I tried to tell him that there would be trouble ahead for him," said this friend, "but he refused to listen. He said he had to get away from all this damn mess for a few days, no matter what happened. His health demanded it. To those who know Charles Morse it is perfectly easy for them to understand how he's sailed away for Europe at such a time." He is an optimist. I don't believe he anticipated any immediate trouble when he left. He will stand and fight when trouble comes, but he never sees its approach."

Mr. Morse's friend cited as evidence that Mr. Morse wasn't anticipating any trouble from the Federal Grand Jury the fact that he had written a letter to United States District Attorney Stimson a few weeks ago offering to appear before him or the Grand Jury at any time and give any information that was desired in regard to his banking affairs. No request had been made by Mr. Stimson for this information, and Mr. Morse, according to his friend, had taken it for granted that his presence wasn't desired by the District Attorney.

It was the belief of this friend that Mr. Morse had been putting securities away on the other side of the ocean for several years. A small army of deputy sheriffs who were hunting all of yesterday for Morse assets to satisfy the National Bank of North America's \$243,000 claim succeeded in finding in cash only \$105. This balance was found standing to the deposed banker's credit at the office of a securities broker, the brokers to Appointed Morse as close out all his accounts in New York banks. His largest standing accounts were with the National Bank of North America and the New Amsterdam National. He wound up both those accounts before the banks closed. He also had a good sized account with the Knickerbocker trust Company, and it is estimated that this was drawn down to a nominal amount before that institution closed its doors.

Receiver Charles A. Hanna of the Bank of North America will, however, take no chances on missing any of the Morse assets. He will have attachments served on every bank and trust company in the city in the hope of landing a few here. Morse may at least have some equity in collateral on loans.

About fifty banks and trust companies were served yesterday, and the process will go on to-day. The thing has become so extensive that counsel to the receiver has given up attempting to have the attachment papers drawn in regular order on typewriters. Instead blank forms have been printed, and these are being filled in and turned over to Sheriff Foley's deputies by the dozen. It is expected that fully 150 institutions will have been served with the attachments before the case is ended, and that is saying nothing of the numerous brokerage houses with which Morse has dealings.

If so other result is obtained from these attachment proceedings the people of New York will at least know just how much bank stock and other securities Morse pledged in local banking institutions. His method is well known. Upon his holdings in one bank he obtained loans with which to purchase stock in another bank. The stock of the second bank was in turn used to acquire a hold on a third, and so the Morse chain was built up. In the attachment proceedings each bank will be obliged to make a return of the Morse loans and the collateral behind them.

Persons who have investigated these Morse loans said yesterday that the amount in New York banks would fall below the grand estimate of a man in a name of Morse. It was said, had more of his bank stocks and other securities scattered out in country banks, chiefly in New England, than he has in New York city. The feeling against Morse in these outside districts, notably up in Maine, his old home, is particularly bitter. Since some of his banks in this city closed old friends in Maine who have been "bumped" have dropped into this city and cursed him up hill and down.

Some of the banks served with attachment

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It was the officeholders and not the anti-Taft men who bolted and organized a Rump Convention—Renewed Charge of the Use of Patronage to Aid Taft.

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Political circles here were agitated to-day over the outcome of the convention. There was a split and two conventions were held, one of them instructing for Taft and the other electing delegates at large without instructions. The programme of the anti-Taft forces, as demonstrated at St. Augustine, is to send uncommitted delegates or to elect contesting delegations in all Southern States where it is believed there has been an undue Administration influence to obtain Taft victories.

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There is a disposition among Republican politicians to view the result of the Florida convention as a Cannon victory, and in consequence the stock of the Illinois candidate is soaring high to-day. While nothing has come to light to show that those opposed to Taft have decided to concentrate on any one candidate for the nomination in order to prevent Taft from being named as the party's standard bearer, the gossip is that Cannon is the choice most likely to be made by the managers of the "favorite sons," and already there is talk that George B. Cortelyou has been picked by the Cannon people for Vice-President on the Cannon ticket.

The fact, now developed, that there will be contesting delegations from all or nearly all the Southern States, one delegation for Taft and the other uncommitted, has made it plain that a big battle for the control of the national committee will be waged. The committee will make up the tent, and the roll of the Chicago convention, and the delegations which it favors will be seated until the convention declares otherwise. Each of these delegations seated by the national committee will vote on all contests except the particular contest in which it is involved. From this it is obvious that the control of the national committee will be a tremendous asset to any candidate or combination of candidates.

When the national committee met in Washington in December it was evident that it was not controlled by the Federal Administration. The Administration wanted Kansas City selected as the place for holding the national convention, because in Kansas City there was supposed to be an overwhelming Taft sentiment. But the committee selected Chicago, and immediately there were loud cries from Administration quarters of a "conspiracy" against Taft.